

Remarks

Claims 1-16 and 55-59 are pending in this application since claims 17-54 and 70-137 are subject to restriction. Claims 1, 7, 55, 60 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) in view of the proposed combination of Mussler et al. and Richardson et al. Claims 2, 4-5, 56 and 58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) in view of the proposed combination of Mussler et al., Richardson et al. and Colgan et al. Claims 3 and 59 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) in view of the proposed combination of Mussler et al., Richardson et al., Colgan et al. and Feldman.

Claims 6, 8-16, 59 and 61-69 are objected to as dependent upon a rejected based claim but indicated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form. Because claims 6, 8 15, 16, 59, 61, 68 and 69 have been rewritten in independent form, claims 6, 8-16, 59 and 61-69 are now in condition for allowance as indicated by numbered paragraph 6 of the Office Action.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of all claims under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) and particularly traverses the rejection of the claims based upon Mussler et al.

Mussler et al. is directed to an automatic touch screen calibration method and is reflective of calibration methods used in the mid-1980's per Mussler's issue date of December 1, 1987. Particularly referencing Mussler's Figure 2 as well as reference numeral 75, 90 and 100 of Figure 3, each interactive session of Mussler et al. requires three touches by a user in order to elevate the touch screen automatically (see, for example, Mussler et al., column 2, line 11 and lines 26-37). This is confirmed in the abstract of Mussler et al. which states "three points, defining perpendicular axis, are displayed and an operator is instructed to touch the touch screen at each of the three points in succession", as well as elsewhere in the Mussler et al. specification (such as column 4).

In contrast, claims 1 and 55 are directed to a processor which generates calibrated pixel coordinated estimates as an integral part of real time generation of the pixel coordinate estimates "without needing said user to assist in the calibration effort by touching predetermined locations on the display screen".

Mussler et al. specifically requires three user touches and does not meet the requirements of claim 1 or the similar requirements in claim 55. Mussler et al. does not disclose the concept of the present patent application and Mussler et al. is subject to the same problem that the present application solves. Moreover, the Background and Summary sections of Mussler et al., as relied upon by the Examiner, do not change the disclosure and teachings of Mussler et al. The Background section of Mussler et al. specifically states "it is necessary to calibrate the coordinates output by the touch screen with the coordinate points on the display" (column 1, lines 24-26). Only after the touch screen has been calibrated can the operator properly input data using the touch screen (see Mussler et al., column 1, lines 40-42). Mussler et al. goes on to describe a two step process wherein the operator is trained to thereby avoid calibrating the equipment (Mussler et al., column 1, line 54 through column 2, line 3). Finally, Mussler et al. specifically requires an automatic touch screen calibration at the beginning of every operator's session (Mussler et al., column 2, lines 10-11).

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is submitted that Mussler et al. does not meet the requirements of "a processor responsive to digital signals from said touch screen display system to generate calibrated pixel coordinate estimates as an integral part of real time generation of said pixel coordinate estimates without needing said user to assist in the calibration effort by touching predetermined locations on said display screen". Consequently, claims 1 and 55, as well as their dependent claims, are submitted to be novel and patentable in view of Mussler et al.

It is submitted that Richardson et al. fails to remedy the efficiency of Mussler et al. with regard to claims 1 and 55 of the present application inasmuch as Richardson et al. makes nor disclosures regarding calibration of touch screen displays. Moreover, the

description at column 7, lines 26-42 of Richardson et al. as well as the U.S. Patent 4,220,815 to Gibson et al. referenced in that paragraph do not discuss calibrations of touch screen displays. Therefore, Richardson et al., whether taken alone or in combination with Mussler et al., does not disclose the requirements of claims 1 and 55 nor does it supply the deficiencies of Mussler et al.

Applicant further submits that there is no reason in either Richardson et al. or Mussler et al. to make the combination proposed by the Examiner or to then modify the proposed combination to reach the invention of claims 1 or 55. Moreover, as Richardson is a pager for general purpose data terminals and Mussler is an automatic touch screen calibration method, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not combine these two disparate references and then to modify the references to result in the claimed invention. Finally, there must be a reason to discard Mussler et al's requirement for the interactive three touches. No such reason is identified. For all of these reasons, claims 1 and 55 and their dependent claims are submitted to be novel and patentable in view of the prior art of record.

Applicant traverses the rejection of claims 2, 4-5, 56 and 58 in view of the proposed combination of Mussler et al., Richardson et al. and Colgan et al. Colgan et al. does not remedy the deficiencies of Mussler et al. Colgan et al. is directed to a stylus input device with the capability to input right and left mouse button signals and is not directed to the calibration of a touch screen as claimed. Therefore and as previously set forth, the proposed combination of Mussler et al., Richardson et al. and Colgan et al. fails to teach "a processor responsive to digital signals from said touch screen display system to generate and calibrate pixel coordinate estimates as an integral part of real time generation of said pixel coordinate estimates without needing said user to assist in the calibration effort by touching predetermined locations on said display screen". Moreover, there is no reason provided in the references to combine these references and then modify them to reach the claimed invention. Currently, claims 2, 4-5, 56 and 58 are submitted to be novel and patentable in view of the prior art of record.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claims 3 and 59 under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) in view of the proposed combination of Mussler et al., Richardson et al., Colgan et al. and Feldman. Feldman is directed to an organic electroluminescent display with an integrated resistive touch screen and is not directed to the calibration of a touch screen as claimed. Like Colgan et al., Feldman does not remedy the deficiencies of Mussler et al. As detailed above, the proposed combination fails to disclose "a processor responsive to digital signals from said touch screen display system to generate calibrated pixel coordinate estimates as an integral part of real time generation of said pixel coordinate estimates without needing said user to assist in the calibration effort by touching predetermined locations on said display screen". Moreover, there is no reason to make the combination of these four references and no further reasons to then modify those references to result in the claimed invention of claims 3 and 59. Consequently, claims 3 and 59 are submitted to be novel and patentable over the prior art of record.

For all the foregoing reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of the claims as made in the Office Action is requested and early allowance of those same claims is also requested.

Respectfully Submitted,



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